

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 35 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTANA,

Received up to 1st September 1890.

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**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

*The Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, observes that the news received from England by the last mail shows that if Lord Salisbury does not act with extreme caution and sagacity, difficulties are very likely to arise on the north-west frontier next winter. It was generally expected that the improvement in the state of the imperial treasury, due to the rise of exchange, would enable Government to raise the limit of minimum taxable incomes and to reduce the salt duty, but those hopes have been dashed to the ground by the disquieting rumours regarding the frontier. It has been alleged that the British and the Russian Governments have formed a conspiracy against the Amir of Kabul, with a view to divide his dominions between themselves. The Amir will, it is said, be openly told to abdicate the throne and go about his business, or internal disputes will first be excited in Afghanistán, and afterwards the country will be wrested from the Amir. The people at Kabul are inclined to give credence to the above rumour about the conspiracy between the British and the Russian Governments, and think that the

Afghan affairs.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

former has instigated the tribes on the eastern frontier of Afghanistan to rebel against the Amir, and that the latter those on the western frontier. But it is difficult to say how far the rumour is well founded. If no conspiracy has been formed, even the growth of such a false belief in the minds of Afghans will embitter their feelings against the British Government. It is well known that Lord Lansdowne and the Amir are not on the best of terms with each other. The Amir committed some cruel murders at the capital, and his lordship, animated by humanity, mildly rebuked him for those massacres; but he replied that his lordship had no business to interfere with his affairs, as might be expected. Government may or may not resent the insult offered by the Amir, but there is no doubt that Lord Lansdowne's letter to him on the subject of massacres has produced very bad effects at Kabul. The Amir protests against the railway being extended into his territories, and does not allow Captain MacLeod's survey party to enter his kingdom. Indeed, military preparations are also going on at Kabul. It is a matter of surprise and regret that the money, arms and ammunition which we have given to the Afghans will be used against ourselves. What more proof could be needed for the condemnation of the yearly subsidy paid to the Amir? It is the earnest desire of natives that Government may keep itself aloof from any war, as their condition is unsatisfactory at present and is entitled to special consideration.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th August, is glad to notice that Mahárāja Dalíp Singh has expressed his deep regret and sorrow to Her Majesty for his past misconduct, and that Her Majesty has pardoned him, on condition of his not renewing his claim to any portion of the Panjáb. It is well that the Mahárāja has confessed his faults, but Her Majesty cannot be sufficiently thanked for her liberality and magnanimity. The superiority of the British Government over other Governments consists in the exercise of such qualities.



A Gwalior correspondent of the *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th August, complains that Settlement Commissioner in Gwalior. . . . Maulvi Muhammad Kasim, who was appointed settlement Commissioner in Gwalior by Sir Lepel Griffin on Rs. 1,000 a month, has filled the Settlement Department with his relatives and friends of the Saháranpur district. They receive larger salaries than the other clerks who have no influence on him, and they are readily granted leave for long periods of time on full pay, while if any of the latter takes leave only for five days he loses his pay for a week. As the Settlement Commissioner was unable to carry out the settlement himself, he engaged the services of a retired native official of the Panjáb, who completed the work and submitted the report to the darbár. The Panjábí official was appointed a Deputy Collector, but as he was not allowed full pay when he went home on leave, he resigned his post in disgust. Settlement Commissioner's real brother is an Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 350 a month. He is an incompetent man and his work had to be done by the Panjábí official above referred to. He has been on leave for the last five months on full pay. There are two other equally incompetent Assistant Commissioners.

Circulation  
500 copies.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, with reference to the resolution passed by Sir Auckland Colvin on the third memorial in the Cawnpore assault case, observes that the *Morning Post*, the *Express*, and other Anglo-Indian newspapers say that the result has been as was expected. They are right, because a Civilian cannot be expected to be punished under a Civilian Government. The *Morning Post* says that Pandit Hirday Narayan has spoilt his case by bringing accusations against the officers. It is right: Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Harington desire that Mr. Wright should not suffer in any way. But, of course, they

Comments on the recent resolution of the Local Government in the Cawnpore assault case.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

do not care for the native Kotwál, and it would be a matter of indifference to them even if he were hanged. The memorialists are told in the Government resolution to prosecute the Kotwál in the usual way, if they have any valid grounds of complaint against him. But nothing could come out of a prosecution against him, because he appears to be secretly supported by some powerful authority; otherwise he would not have had the audacity to make a free use of his riding whip at the door of the Cawnpore Town Hall during Mr. Harington's inquiry. Pandit Hirday Narayan had now better remain silent. His case has clearly shown how impossible it is to expect justice under the present system of administration. The natives should not despair; the ill-treatment they receive is nothing compared with that accorded by English officers to the people in Ireland. They should be ready to bear all sorts of troubles. Sir Auckland Colvin might look back with satisfaction at his proceedings in the case. His Honor might be glad that he has repressed the Cawnpore people; that he has made the District Magistrate, of whom they complained, a Commissioner; and that he has overlooked the irregularities of which the Commissioner of Allahabad was guilty in his inquiry. But the popular sympathy throughout the country is with Pandit Hirday Narayan, and the public has been convinced that the assault was committed on him on account of his political views and of his exposing the arbitrary proceedings of officials through newspapers.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 29th August, adverting to the last memorial in the Cawnpore assault case, observes that it has been alleged in the memorial that Mr. Harington did not go to Cawnpore to satisfy himself and the memorialists as to the conduct of Mr. Wright, but to justify Mr. Wright's proceedings. But Mr. Harington's inquiry has convinced all unprejudiced men that Pandit Hirday Narayan made no formal complaint to Mr. Wright; and the Pandit himself admitted that he had never seen any Magistrate taking action on a verbal complaint. The name of Ahsánu, the so-called assailant,



was not reported to the District Magistrate nor mentioned in the telegram sent to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Considering the unusual proceedings of the Pandit from beginning to end, the Commissioner had good reason to believe that the object of the Pandit and his friends was to plunge Mr. Wright into difficulties. The memorialists state in the third memorial that they expected that the Kotwal would be suspended during the inquiry. But if Government officials were suspended on such trivial grounds, a number of officials would have to be suspended every day. If the Kotwal made a free use of his riding whip at the door of the Town Hall during the Commissioner's inquiry, as has been alleged in the memorial, there is nothing to prevent the people from prosecuting him in the local courts. The memorialists made no complaint against the District Superintendent of Police in their first two memorials and during the Commissioner's inquiry, but he, too, has come in for his due share of blame in the third memorial. They express their dissatisfaction with Mr. Harington's inquiry, on the ground that he was biased against them, and ask for the deputation of another officer to enquire into the case. But the Lieutenant-Governor could not be expected to waste his time in such matters. His Honor has rightly rejected the memorial and refused to take any further action. The memorialists have been told to prosecute the Kotwal in the ordinary way, if they like.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th August, gives a brief history of the case of the Talúkdár of Maheva, which ended with the dismissal by the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur of the prosecution against the Talúkdár, at the request of the complainants themselves; and observes that the proceedings of the police and Colonel Cowie, the Deputy Commissioner of Kheri, in the case, were a mockery of justice. At Cawnpore, Pandit Hirday Narayan, soon after the assault committed on him, appeared before Mr. Wright, the District Magistrate, and reported the matter, but no action was taken by Mr. Wright. In reply to

Case of the Talúkdár  
of Maheva in the Kheri  
district.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

their memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor the Pandit's friends were told by His Honor that the case was not cognizable by the police. On the other hand, in the Kheri district, two peasants who had received some slight chastisement from a talúkdár were sent for by the police and made to record a report against the talúkdár by force. They were summoned to institute a prosecution, but they did not comply. On this they were arrested and brought before Colonel Cowie with handcuffs on for the purpose. Just compare Colonel Cowie's sympathy for the poor peasants with Mr. Wright's indifference to Pandit Hirday Narayan. Sir Auckland Colvin is entitled to the gratitude of the public for calling for an explanation from the Colonel of his conduct in the case, and it is to be hoped that His Honor will publish the orders which may be issued on receipt of his explanation.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th August, is glad to say that the Government is desirous of reforming the police, with a view to check police tyranny and oppression. But if it thinks that an increase in the salaries of sub-inspectors and head-constables will remedy the evil, it labours under a serious mistake. They will consider the increase of pay a reward for their high-handed proceedings in the past, and thus the measure is very likely to have a bad effect on them. It is almost impossible that a man should be able suddenly to change his old habits. The best way of improving the police force would be by the admission of educated and respectable men into it, though the admission of such men might be unpalatable to European police officers, inasmuch as those men would not fawn and cringe on them like the present officials. There exists deep and widespread dissatisfaction among the people with the present police arrangements. They refrain from reporting offences to the police as far as possible, because they regard a police inquiry as a great misfortune. During an inquiry into an offence the police greatly harass innocent men and extort money from them. The maintenance of the police



department in its present unsatisfactory state is worse than useless.

The *Hindústān* (Kálákankar), of the 30th August, observes that Sir Auckland Colvin's Government is very desirous of providing water works for the chief towns in these provinces. A large sum of money belonging to the poor taxpayer of the Lucknow municipality was spent on the boring of an artesian well; but the well was a failure. In spite of the strong protest of the elected members of the municipal board, the boring of another well has been sanctioned, though success is again very doubtful. At Agra the construction of water works has been commenced, and the people have been burdened with heavy additional taxation. There is no scarcity of water at Cawnpore, as the Ganges flows close by and a large portion of the houses in the town are provided with wells; and therefore Government is not justified in forcing upon the people a water-supply scheme the cost of which has been estimated at 15 lakhs of rupees. The chief cause of mortality at Cawnpore and other places is not the alleged scarcity of pure water, but the scarcity of grain. If Sir Auckland Colvin made an inquiry into the condition of the people, His Honor would find that thousands of men in every district subsist on the most unwholesome kinds of grain and on the leaves of trees. The people are in want of food and not of water, and an increase in their burdens will make their condition still worse. An abundant supply of pure water can never appease their hunger.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústāni* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, observes that the complaint of Government officials in connection with the wording of notifications regarding their appointment, transfer, &c.,

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Notifications of appointment, transfer, &c., of officials published in the Urdu Government Gazette.

published in the Urdu Government Gazette is not without foundation: Government could have no reasonable objection to the use of the plural verb instead of the singular, and

the addition of the word Sahib after the names of officials in such notifications.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, is of

Wording of summonses issued by courts. opinion that some public association should impress upon the Local Government the expedience of substituting the more urbane terms *áp* and *ápka* in place of the words *tum* and *tumhári* in the summonses issued by courts. It is believed that on the representation of some gentlemen, the District Officers in Bengal ordered their office clerks to alter the words in the summonses and other such papers when those papers were addressed to respectable persons. The alteration of the words as suggested above would give general satisfaction.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd August, complains that

Period of appeal in even in petty civil and criminal murder cases. cases 60 or 90 days are allowed for appeal, but that a man under sentence of death is required to file an appeal within only seven days. Evidently the time allowed for appeal in the latter case is very inadequate. Some Sessions Courts are situated at great distances from the High Court, and a journey from a Sessions Court to the High Court takes many days. Again, the friends of a man sentenced to death must be given sufficient time to consult vakils and arrange for the cost. The writer thinks that six months or so should be allowed for appeal; particularly as in many instances the accused, after their execution, were found to have been innocent.

Circulation,  
187 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 30th August, is

Muharram at Aligarh. glad to say that, though riots were apprehended at Aligarh, the Muharram passed off quietly, and that the maintenance of peace during that critical period was due to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Petre, the District Magistrate, who was on the alert throughout the days and nights. It has been a custom at Aligarh to cut a plantain tree from Chain Kunwar's garden when Mulaim Sháh's *alams* pass that garden on the 5th day of the Muharram and to carry the



tree with the *alam* procession. As it was believed that owing to the strained relations existing between the Hindús and Musslmáns the former would object to the latter taking a plantain tree from that garden this year, Mr. Petre planted a plantain tree at a suitable place for the purpose. That tree was cut by Musalmáns on the occasion above referred to. However, some Musalmáns entered the garden by climbing over the walls, the door being closed, and carried away a plantain tree from the garden. There were some Hindús inside the garden at the door at the time, and a heap of stones had been collected by them. They threw stones at the Musalmáns who entered the garden and some of the latter were hurt, but no further rioting occurred. All the Hindú shopkeepers closed their shops and did not reopen them till the Muharram was over, and no Hindú took part in the Muharram. It is to be regretted that ill feeling between the two great communities is growing in all parts of the country. The growth of animosity must be very injurious to the two communities, a source of trouble and inconvenience to the District Officers, and a severe blow to the aims and objects of the National Congress.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd August, with reference to the frequent occurrence of religious riots, is of opinion that the local authorities themselves are chiefly to blame, and urges that, with a view to remedy the evil, the Hindús and Musalmáns in every town and village should be made to live in separate places. No Hindú should be allowed to live in the midst of Musalmáns, and *vice versâ*. The proposal could be carried out by making the Hindús and Musalmáns change their houses with each other, as might be found necessary. In that case each community would be able to hold its religious ceremonies in its own part of a town without any difficulty. Proper rules should be framed for the regulation of religious processions passing through the public streets and thoroughfares. If any persons still commit riots, they should be severely punished.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Religious riots.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Āzam* (Moradabad), of the 25th August, complains that the Judge and the Additional Judge of Moradabad are chiefly engaged with criminal work, and are unable to devote sufficient time and attention to civil suits. Hence the *Naiyar-i-Āzam* is of opinion that an Additional Subordinate Judge had better be appointed to clear off the arrears of civil work.

Alleged need for the appointment of an Additional Subordinate Judge at Moradabad.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Brāhman* (Cawnpore), for July, received on the 31st August, complains that the other Indian Universities recognise the vernacular languages of their provinces, but that the Allahabad University has excluded Hindi from the curriculum of studies for its Entrance Examination. Hindi has been replaced by Sanskrit even in the lower school classes. The friends of Hindi agitated for the adoption of Hindi as the court language in place of Urdu; but, on the other hand, the Allahabad University and the Education Department of these provinces have adopted measures which will be highly injurious to that language. The people should be up and doing and save their mother tongue from the danger with which it is threatened. They should hold public meetings in every town and send memorials to the University, praying for the inclusion of Hindi in its curriculum of studies.

Exclusion of Hindi from the curriculum of studies for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

#### RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
63 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 26th August, is glad to notice that the North-Western Railway authorities have lately ordered third class tickets to be issued throughout the day, and observes that this arrangement will save the native passengers a great deal of trouble, inconvenience and anxiety. The other railway officers would do well to follow the example.

Distribution of third class tickets on the North-Western Railway.



## LOCAL.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 25th August, complains that, at Benares, police constables forcibly take, free of charge, fruits and vegetables from the poor men who carry about such things in baskets for sale in streets and thoroughfares, and asks the City Inspector of Police to put a stop to the alleged extortion.

Alleged misbehaviour of police constables at Benares.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

The *Khichri Samāchār* (Mirzapur), of the 23rd August, complains that any patients who die in the hospital at Mirzapur and have no friends or relatives to dispose of their bodies according to their religion, are thrown into the river ; only the bodies of the victims of cholera being burnt. But this is a very objectionable practice. The bodies of such Hindú patients should be burnt and those of Musalmáns buried, as is done at Benares ; particularly as the property left by them is deposited in the Government treasury, and the throwing of dead bodies into the river is likely to spoil the water.

Disposal of the dead bodies of patients who die in the hospital at Mirzapur.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The same paper complains that Chamárs, Pásís, and other such lower classes of people, are frequently pressed into their private service by police officials, kanúngos, tahsildárs and others, in the interior of the district, and are paid no wages. There appears to be no good reason why Government officials, who regularly receive their salaries from Government, should not pay the men from whom they take any work. Lately one Badlu, Pásí, of Telani village, was pressed into service by Mohan, chaukidár, on behalf of the police sub-inspector, and was so ill-treated by the chaukidár that he died. The chaukidár was prosecuted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Sessions Judge ; but the sub-inspector received no punishment. Government should take steps to save poor villagers from compulsory labour.

Compulsory labour in the Mirzapur district.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                            | LOCALITY.     | LANGUAGE.      | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.     | DATE OF PAPER    | DATE OF RECEIPT.       | CIRCULATION.                                     |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Akhbār-i-Ālam</i>             | Meerut        | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Muqarrab Husain, Khán. | Aug. 26th        | 1890. September 1st... | 63 copies.                                       |
| 2   | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> | Aligarh       | Urdu-Eng-lish. | Bi-weekly                     | Alim-ul-lah            | " 26th & 30th,   | Aug. 27th & Sep. 1st.  | 487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 3   | <i>Almora Akhbār</i>             | Almora        | Hindi          | Weekly                        | Sadā Nand              | " 25th           | Aug. 27th              | 94 copies.                                       |
| 4   | <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>            | Lucknow       | Urdu           | "                             | Kishun Lal             | " 23rd           | " 30th                 | 159 "                                            |
| 5   | <i>Arya Darpan</i>               | Sháhjahánpur. | Hindi-Urdu.    | Monthly                       | Bakhtáwar Singh,       | For August       | " 31st                 | 500 "                                            |
| 6   | <i>Ázád</i>                      | Lucknow       | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Ahmad Alf              | Aug. 29th        | " 30th                 | 219 "                                            |
| 7   | <i>Bhārat Jivan</i>              | Benares       | Hindi          | "                             | Rám Krishn Varmá,      | " 25th           | " 26th                 | 1,500 "                                          |
| 8   | <i>Bráhmaṇ</i>                   | Cawnpore      | "              | Monthly                       | Partáp Náráyan         | For June & July, | " 31st                 | 200 "                                            |
| 9   | <i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>             | Moradabad,    | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Kishun Sarúp           | Aug. 24th        | " 26th                 | 150 "                                            |
| 10  | <i>Colonel</i>                   | "             | "              | "                             | Banwárf Lal            | "                | " 28th                 | ...                                              |
| 11  | <i>Dabdhāba-i-Qaisarí</i>        | Bareilly      | "              | "                             | Thákur Prasád          | " 30th           | September 1st          | 250 copies.                                      |
| 12  | <i>Dabdhāba-i-Sikandarí</i>      | Rámpur        | "              | "                             | Muhammad Husain        | " 25th           | Aug. 27th              | 450 "                                            |
| 13  | <i>Fitnah</i>                    | Gorakhpur     | "              | "                             | Nizám Ahmad            | " 24th           | "                      | 550 "                                            |
| 14  | <i>Godharm Prákāsh</i>           | Farukhabad,   | Hindi          | Monthly                       | Mohan Lal              | For September,   | September 1st          | 640 "                                            |
| 15  | <i>Hamdard</i>                   | Fyzabad       | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Samsám Alf             | Aug. 24th        | Aug. 26th              | 226 "                                            |
| 16  | <i>Hilál</i>                     | Moradabad,    | "              | "                             | Ilahí Bakhsh           | " 25th & 30th,   | " 30th & Sep. 1st.     | 100 "                                            |
| 17  | <i>Hindústán</i>                 | Kálákankar,   | Hindi          | Daily                         | Gur Datt Sukla         | " 26th to 31st,  | " 28th to Sep. 1st.    | 500 "                                            |



|    |                               |                 |                         |           |     |                             |                                                          |           |             |       |         |                                             |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------------------------------|
| 18 | <i>Hindustani</i>             | ... Lucknow ... | Urdu                    | Weekly    | ... | Gangá Prasad Varmá.         | 24th                                                     | ...       | 26th        | ...   | 300     | "                                           |
| 19 | <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>         | Jaipur          | Hindi-Urdu,             | Bi-weekly | ... | Mahávir Prasad              | 20th & 23rd,                                             | Sep. 1st  | ...         | 100   | "       | "                                           |
| 20 | <i>Kárnámah</i>               | Lucknow         | Urdu                    | Weekly    | ... | Muhammad Yáqúb,             | 25th                                                     | Aug. 28th | ...         | 250   | "       | "                                           |
| 21 | <i>Káshí Pattriká</i>         | Benares         | Hindi-Urdu,             | "         | ... | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | 29th                                                     | "         | 30th        | ...   | 475     | copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt) |
| 22 | <i>Káiyasth Akhbár</i>        | Lucknow         | Urdu                    | "         | ... | Rudra Prasad                | July 1st, 8th, 16th & 24th & Aug. 1st, 8th, 16th & 24th. | "         | 27th & 29th | 1,200 | copies. | "                                           |
| 23 | <i>Káiyasth Reformer</i>      | Bareilly        | Hindi                   | "         | ... | Thákur Prasad               | Aug. 30th                                                | Sep. 1st  | ...         | 350   | "       | "                                           |
| 24 | <i>Káiyasth Shubh Chintak</i> | "               | Hindi                   | "         | ... | Thákur Prasad               | 25th                                                     | Aug. 29th | ...         | 200   | "       | "                                           |
| 25 | <i>Khohri Samákhár</i>        | Mirzapur        | Hindi-Eng-lish.         | "         | ... | Mádhó Prasad                | 23rd                                                     | "         | 27th        | 700   | "       | "                                           |
| 26 | <i>Khurshid-i-Afáq</i>        | Pilibhit        | Urdu                    | "         | ... | Mazhar A h s a n Khán.      | 22nd                                                     | "         | 26th        | 200   | "       | "                                           |
| 27 | <i>Matlá-i-Núr</i>            | Cawnpore        | "                       | "         | ... | Gaurí Shankar               | 23rd                                                     | "         | 27th        | 50    | "       | "                                           |
| 28 | <i>Mauj-i-Nar-budda</i>       | Hoshangabad.    | "                       | "         | ... | Abdul Karim                 | 24th                                                     | "         | 28th        | 200   | "       | "                                           |
| 29 | <i>Míhr-i-Nímroz</i>          | Bijnor          | "                       | "         | ... | Karim-ul-lah                | 28th                                                     | Sep. 1st  | ...         | 380   | "       | "                                           |
| 30 | <i>Nairang</i>                | Agra            | "                       | "         | ... | Pyáreshwar Náth,            | 25th                                                     | Aug. 27th | ...         | 300   | "       | "                                           |
| 31 | <i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>          | Moradabad,      | "                       | "         | ... | Amjad Alí                   | "                                                        | "         | "           | 250   | "       | "                                           |
| 32 | <i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>           | "               | "                       | "         | ... | Avtár Krishn                | 27th                                                     | "         | 30th        | 225   | "       | "                                           |
| 33 | <i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>           | Jaunpur         | "                       | "         | ... | Muhammad Muhsin             | 25th                                                     | "         | 26th        | 80    | "       | "                                           |
| 34 | <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>           | Agra            | "                       | "         | ... | Jamná Dás Biswás,           | 23rd                                                     | "         | "           | 400   | "       | "                                           |
| 35 | <i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>           | "               | "                       | "         | ... | Muhammad Alí                | 24th                                                     | "         | 27th        | 60    | "       | "                                           |
| 36 | <i>Nazm Akhbár</i>            | Lucknow         | "                       | "         | ... | Dwárká Prasad               | 20th                                                     | "         | 29th        | 250   | "       | "                                           |
| 37 | <i>Nizam-ul-Mulk</i>          | Moradabad,      | "                       | "         | ... | Fahim-ul-din                | 26th                                                     | "         | "           | 100   | "       | "                                           |
| 38 | <i>Núr-ul-Anwár</i>           | Cawnpore        | "                       | "         | ... | Abd-ul-Hamid                | 23rd                                                     | "         | 28th        | 238   | "       | "                                           |
| 39 | <i>Nýdya Sudhá</i>            | Harda           | M a r á t h í -English. | "         | ... | Wásudeva Bháskar,           | 27th                                                     | "         | 30th        | 350   | "       | "                                           |

*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| NO. | NAME.                         | LOCALITY.          | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.      | DATE OF PAPER.         | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                    |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 40  | <i>Oudh Akhbār</i>            | ... Lucknow ...    | Urdu          | Daily                         | Sheo Prasād             | Aug. 20th to Sep. 1st. | 1890.            | 540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 41  | <i>Prayāg Samāchār</i>        | ... Allahabad ...  | Hindi         | Weekly                        | Dewaki Nandan           | 25th                   | 27th             | 450 copies.                                     |
| 42  | <i>Rahbar</i>                 | ... Moradabad, ... | Urdu          | "                             | Partāb Kishun           | "                      | "                | 100 "                                           |
| 43  | <i>Riāz-ul-Akbbār</i>         | ... Gorakhpur ...  | "             | "                             | Nizām Ahmad             | 24th                   | 27th             | 350 "                                           |
| 44  | <i>Saijan Kirti Sudh 'kar</i> | ... Udaipur ...    | Hindi         | "                             | Banshi Dhar             | 25th                   | 30th             | 103 "                                           |
| 45  | <i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>          | ... Moradabad, ... | Urdu          | "                             | Banwārī Lāl             | 28th                   | Sep. 1st         | 125 "                                           |
| 46  | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i>          | ... Khandwa ...    | M a r ā t h i | "                             | Lakshman Anant Prayāgi. | 27th                   | Aug. 30th        | 275 "                                           |
| 47  | <i>Tamannāi</i>               | ... Lucknow ...    | Urdu          | "                             | Pūran Chand             | 8th, 16th & 24th.      | 29th             | 125 "                                           |

LUCKNOW, }  
The 5th September 1890.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

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